

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY HUDSON.

A HISTORICAL INQUIRY CONCERNING HENRY HUDSON, HIS FRIENDS, RELATIVES, AND ENEMIES; HIS CONNECTIONS WITH THE AMERICAN AND DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANIES. BY JOHN J. MCKEEH READ, JR. ILLUS. PP. 192. ALBANY: J. E. MORSE.

This "Inquiry" is an extremely valuable and interesting contribution to our current historical literature. It is curious, too, as an instance of patient and persevering research into a subject involved in singular obscurity; for, although HENRY HUDSON's name is "familiar in our mouths as a household word," his birth, parentage and early life are almost wholly unknown. We find here of him as the leader of an exploring expedition requiring great courage and skill—qualities he possessed in an eminent degree. Indeed, the essay before us is rather a series of conjectures growing out of historical coincidences, than an authenticated narrative. But these coincidences are so skillfully grouped that they seem to establish the writer's conclusions almost beyond peradventure.

The author quotes from Lowes' "Patriotism Britannicus," a curious account of the origin of Hudson's name: "Hodgson, the son of Hodge or Hodit. The name in the North of England is pronounced Hodgson, while in the South it has taken not only the pronunciation but the spelling of Hod-on or Hudson." The name of Hodgson is ancient at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, being found in the records of temp. Edward I., and the Hodgsons of Stella and Aston, Northumberland Co., trace a clear pedigree to 1424 (page 159). "Many persons called Roger and Rogerus occur as tenants in Domesday. From it are formed Rogers, Rodgers, Rogerian, &c., and from its nickname, Hodge, we get Hodges, Hodging, Hodgins, Hodkin, Hodkiss, Hodkiss, Hodgkinson, Hodkin, Hodl, Hodson, Hodson, *Hudson*. The Norman patronymical form is Fitz-Roger; the Welsh, Ap-Roger, now 'Pugor' (page 26). Hodgkiss, etc. calls the name in various ways, as Hodgson, Hudson, Hodson, Hodson. Casanova states that Hudson is said to be derived from Herklisson or Hodklund, and Hodson from Hod or Odde. Hod or Odde is supposed to have been a Danish chief after whom was called the town of Hoddesden, whence sprung the several branches of the Hudson family. Expecting to find some difficulty in consequence of the unsound orthography of proper names—it being no uncommon thing for the same person to spell his own name differently at different times—Mr. Read begins his explorations through various ancient documents, and identified the Hudsons under sundry modifications of name. He discovered, in the charter of the "Company of Merchant Adventurers," 1555, during Queen Mary's reign, Henry *Hodson* as one of its founders. This company was founded upon the suggestion of the famous Sebastian Cabot, for the discovery of a North-Western passage to Cathay, and is, to us, the author's words, "after a brilliant career of 300 years, still in existence, though generally known as the Muscovy or Russia Company." It is now a commercial corporation. This Henry Hodson and his sons are traced under no fewer than 21 different ways of spelling their patronymic, the most unorthodox of which is probably Hudgeson. Henry Hudgeson himself was one of the grantees of certain coextensive Roman Catholic Church lands in Hertfordshire. He was a man of great wealth; was elected an Alderman, and died in London in December, 1555.

This Henry Hudgeson left eight sons and three daughters. Tracing the intimate connection of the Hudson family with the fortunes of the Muscovy or Russia Company through three generations, beginning with this patriarch, and for more than a period of 60 years, the author arrives at the conclusion that Alderman Henry Hudgeson and Henry Hudson, the navigator in American seas, bore the relationship of grandfather and grandson. He discovers a Henry Hudson, a prominent citizen, mentioned in Stow's "Survey of London," in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, Henry *Hudson*, as one of its founders. Two Thomas Hudsons and two Christopher Hudsons—one of these latter bearing the title of "Sir"—all of them, except perhaps Sir Christopher, largely interested in the Muscovy Company, occupy conspicuous places in the narrative. One of the Thomas Hudsons, who was undoubtedly a son of the Alderman, was a captain in the Company's service, and figured in Sir Walter Raleigh's circle of friends, which included Hudkiss, Sir Francis Walsingham, Captain John Davis, and other distinguished men of the period. The second Captain Thomas Hudson was an adventurer in the Muscovy Company's employ "into the parts of Persia and Media." His relationship to the Hudson family does not very clearly appear; Hudsons, however, a relationship existed. Christopher Hudson was an enterprising adventurer, who was confidentially employed by the Company in Russia. He became a Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, and died while holding that office in 1601, only six years before Henry Hudson made his first recorded voyage in search of the North-West Passage in the employ of the Muscovy Company; a fact of sufficient importance in Mr. Read's judgment to be printed in Italics.

The employment of all these Hudsons by the Muscovy Company in responsible and leading stations, their extensive pecuniary interests in the affairs of the Company, and the general identity of their characters for courage and competency, seem to mark them as coming from a common stock. The origin of most of them is traced to a particular locality, as has been already remarked, to wit: Hoddesden, a town in Hertfordshire, 17 miles from London. Other circumstances, personal, pecuniary and historical, go to establish almost irresistibly, the conclusion of Mr. Read with respect to the descent of Henry Hudson. Mr. Read has instituted inquiries in England which will no doubt result in the complete establishment of his theory.

The second part of Dr. Kellogg's book consists of papers on the imbeciles of the play, such as Dogberry, Malvolio, Launce, Cambio, Bottom, and Quince. These essays are pleasantly written, and the quotations scattered through them are well chosen and arranged, though there is no pretense of great originality or depth of thought. The closing paper on suicide, is an analysis of the character of Othello.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** By HENRY J. LANSING. Illustrated by many hundred engravings on wood, by LEVINGS and BRENT, and others by the author and others. Vol. I. Royal 8vo. pp. 160. Philadelphia: George W. Childs.

The plan of Mr. Lansing's work on the great Rebellion is in the same which he pursued so successfully in his popular "Field Book of the Revolution." The strictly historical portion is illustrated with sketches of persons and incidents; extracts from the contemporary literature of the subject, such as popular songs, media, military documents and fortifications; the similes of imported documents; and a great number of portraits. To any one who is familiar with Mr. Lansing's other works, it is hardly necessary to say that the materials for the present one have been gathered and selected with eminent industry and good judgment, and put together with the skill of an accomplished writer. The book is a rich storehouse of historical facts, and moreover a very exciting volume to read. It is so different from all the other histories of the war that it cannot readily be compared with them. It contains nearly everything that will be found even in the most elaborate of them, and has in addition thousands of those little incidents, explanations and illustrative facts which it does not fall within the province of a set history to notice. But it is from trifles such as these that future generations will obtain the most vivid idea of the character of the late conflict, a war which was not a struggle of generals or dynasties, but the uprising of a great people to put down a great wrong. The history, therefore, which best illustrates the popular character of the contest against Slavery and Secession, though it may not satisfy the students of military science, will be the best history of the war. Mr. Lansing seems to understand this, and though we are not prepared to say that his book is absolutely the best of the many which treat of the same subject, there can be no question that it is very satisfactory.

The present volume closes with the story of the first battle of Bull Run. The pages are similar in size and general appearance to those of the "Field Book of the Revolution," and the mechanical execution of the book is excellent.

We take our leave of the "Inquiry." Mr. Read deserves well for his patience and perseverance in the pursuit of his subject, and it is to be hoped that his discoveries may lead to the development of a complete history of the early life of the great navigator. It is more by indicating sources of information, than by giving it, that Mr. Read's book will prove of importance and value.

**LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON (STONEWALL JACKSON).** By PROF. E. L. DABNEY, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. Illustrated with steel prints and colored diagrams. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 720. New York: FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, No. 20 Bowery, N. Y.

This work was written in the sanction and assistance of Gen. Jackson's widow and family, and its material drawn in great measure from the private correspondence of the General, and the official records of the Confederate War Department. Professor Dabney was moreover a personal friend of the subject of his book, and for a time his chief staff. We suppose, therefore, that the biography may be looked upon as a final authority; but beyond authenticity, it has little or no merit. The political heresies of the author are defended with an ardor which is ill-dressed if not insolent, and the literary execution of the work is execrable. The style violates all the rules of composition. It is ungrammatical, ambiguous and obscure. Of the Jackson family we are told that "more than one of them has been led, by his love of roving, to the most secluded recesses of the Rocky Mountains, as explorers and hunters."

Mr. H. Du Marci of the *Messenger Franco-amerique* of this city, has just published in French an "Almanach du Commerce et de l'Industrie," similar in character to the well-known "Almanach" issued by Firmin Didot in Paris. Beside the calendar it contains a list of the imperial family and public offices of France; a list of the officers of our own Government, federal, state and municipal; the Constitution of the United States; the conditions of naturalization; statistics of agriculture, industry, population, and emigration; the tariff and revenue laws; a vast amount of useful information respecting railroads, steamers, banks, insurance offices, public institutions and societies; a business directory for this city, and a list of French residents of Philadelphia, St. Louis and

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of the Rocky Mountains, as explorers and hunters."

We read of a country adapted to the "bearing of grain," of a "temper susceptible of the warmest and most generous attachments;" of a country youth arising at West Point, "with his saddle-bags, in his homespun garments; and of a people who were not "equal to their beautiful estate in integrity and character." There was so much in Stonewall Jackson's character to inspire respect, that we are sorry the task of writing his biography was not committed to more competent hands.

**SHAKESPEARE'S DELINATIONS OF INSANITY.** SHAKESPEARE'S DELINCTIONS OF INSANITY, MILDNESS AND SEVERITY. BY A. O. KELLOGG, M. D., Assistant Physician to the Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y. 1866. pp. 204. Utica: Utica Lunatic Asylum.

The essays which compose this volume are designed to illustrate the wonderful exactness of the psychological knowledge possessed by the great dramatist, whom an eminent physician to the insane pronounced to be himself as great a psychological curiosity as any case of insanity he had ever met. That Shakespeare's knowledge on many subjects was very far in advance of that of his contemporaries is well known, and Dr. Kellogg believes that it is possible to deduce from his writings a complete physiological and psychological system, agreeing in almost every essential particular with that which we now possess as the result of the scientific research and experience of the last two centuries. In the characters of Macbeth, Lear, Hamlet and Ophelia, the poet describes, with the most minute accuracy, types of insanity which may be seen every day in our lunatic asylums, and represents the origin, growth and successive developments of mental disease with a truthfulness that is almost startling. The late Dr. Brigham of the Utica Asylum, asserted that he had seen all of Shakespeare's insane characters in the wards of that institution, and Dr. Kellogg gives a verbatim report of a conversation with one of his female patients which is remarkably like a certain passage that Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Ophelia. The patient in question presents a strong resemblance to Ophelia in her history, her misfortunes, and her insane actions. The madness of Hamlet is held to have been real, and not feigned. Shakespeare recognized that there are cases of madmache madness, of a delusive shade, in which the reasoning faculties, the intellect proper, so far from being overruled or even disordered, may, on the other hand, be rendered more active and vigorous, while the will, the moral feelings, the sentiments and affections, are the facilities which alone seem to suffer from the stroke of disease. Hamlet's insanity was of this kind.

In classing Jaques ("As You Like It") among the insane characters, we think Dr. Kellogg has pushed his fondness for the analysis of diseased mental action altogether too far, nor do we see any propriety in pinning the essay on Coriolanus in a volume such as this, merely because he was a good nurse for a crazy father. Dr. Kellogg in his introductory pages, also claims for Shakespeare a complete knowledge of the Indian tribes of the West, and his account of the Indians of the United States is the best in the book.

The Author of "The Poet's Physician" delivered in Oxford, 1859, is Dr. Alexander Starkey, of Utica. A Sonnet on "The Poet's Physician" is by Dr. Alexander Starkey, of Utica. John L. Shantz, of Utica, is the author of "The Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster-general of the State of New York," January 1, 1863, to June 1, 1865. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 144. Utica: Utica Lunatic Asylum.

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